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A Disorderly Investigation. A legislative committee employed upon an investigation such as that which is now carried on by the Senate Committee on Cities, is practically a court, at all events so far as the witnesses are concerned. A witness properly summoned to testify before such a committee, may be punished for contempt if he does not attend or answer proper questions. Since, therefore, he must needs testify whether he wishes to do so or not, he ought to be treated with as much consideration as in a court; and he should not be subjected to insuits from counsel which no

court would telerate. When Mayor GRANT was under examination by Mr. Ivins last week, he made a statement that angered Mr. Ivins very much, in reference to a suit in which that gentleman had been concerned which once came into the Mayor's office. The reports of the incident do not clearly show whether this statement on the part of the Mayor was pertinent to the line of examination, or whether it was volunteered in order to annoy the examiner. At all events, it had the effect of arousing his wrath, and Mr. Ivins said:

"In making that statement, Mr. Mayor, you are an unqualified and deliberate liar." The Mayor retorted that Mr. Ivina was the liar, and after a few more excited observations the examination proceeded.

Now, one thing is tolerably clear. The people of the State of New York are not in the least concerned as to the question whether Mayor GRANT or Mr. Ivins is right in their controversy in reference to the suit which was the subject of discussion on this occasion; but they are concerned in having an important legislative investigation conducted with decorum and decency. The Committee on Cities may not possess power to punish Mayor GRANT for making answers that are not responsive to questions and are intended to annoy counsel; and the committee probably cannot punish Mr. IVENS for contempt because he insults a witness. Yet the committee possesses authority over its own counsel. If he does not behave himself, he can be dismissed, and some one else can be retained in his stead. Mr. Ivins is a bright man, of exceptional intelligence, and no one knows better than he that a lawyer should not be provoked, under any circumstances whatever, to tell a witness that he lies. When counsel comes to discuss the evidence given by the witness, at the close of the proceeding, he may argue to the committee, as he might argue to a court or a tury, that the witness has not told the truth; but it is going very far outside the privilege of counsel to charge a witness with falsehood as Mr. IVINS did the other day before the Senate Committee on Cities.

The Chairman of the committee owes a duty to the people to see to it that there is no repetition of this disgraceful scene. There is no doubt about his power to preserve order, and he should exercise that power. He should insist that witnesses confine themselves to answers which are responsive to the questions put, and that counsel treat the witnesses with as much respect as would be required in court.

The Contest in New York City. There has been published throughout the country an extract credited to the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Press, and purporting to give the Mr. EDWARD COOPER concerning the municipal affairs of this city. Mr. COOPER has found it necessary, in a public

letter, to disclaim all knowledge of such pub-

lication, and especially of this paragraph: "There is one thing upon which we do agree, and far more consequence just now than any the driving out of this city of the corrupt and conscienceless block of political adventurers and mercenary polithe city Government. I strike hands with any man who am ready to devote time and money to that purpos giving to New York city a clean, honorable, and nonest

These sentiments, though never expressed by Mr. Coopen, might well be entertained by any public-spirited citizen who has devoted his time, means, energy, and resources to removing abuses, restoring honest administration, and securing to the people the sincere advantages of representative popular government. Thoughtful and patriotic men of all parties, who are desirous of seeing the affairs of this municipality well administered, might well join hands with Mr. Cooper, or any citizen, in austaining good government or improving bad government, wherever bad government is found.

Various municipal abuses undoubtedly exist at present; not more than usual perhaps, and not more perhaps than are incident to any form of human business; and these are due, for the most part, to the enactment of laws at Albany against the protest of the great body of New Yorkers. We are to have this year an important municipal election, the first exclusively municipal election which has taken place here in a score of years; and with the three very important offices of Mayor, District Attorney, and Comptroller to be filled the question necessarily arises, in what direction those patriotic and public-spirited citigens of whom EDWARD COOPER is so distinguished a representative, will look for

the realization of their wishes. That Mayor GRANT has acceptably discharged the duties of his office is by general great popularity with the voters is undeniable; yet it is equally a fact that the conpointed by Tammany, is not what it should admit. That popular Democratic organizasomething of its representative character. A coterie of men, not chosen by the people, and connected with each other by matrimonial rather than political ties, have by their unwise counsels contributed to injure the creditable and unsmirched administra-Mon of Mayor GRANT; and a few of them by their injudicious and unfaithful course have precipitated a partisan investigation into leveral city departments, which would otherwise have been resented as a piece of need- the case must be very bad indeed; and there

less interference from Albany. On the other hand, those voters of the city who look away from Tammany, see be destroyed by those to whose supervision first of all the Republican party; and it is it has been committed. primarily responsible for nearly every abuse

the continuance of the unjust and obsolete laws under which the abuses complained of have grown up. To the Republicans is due the fact that, despite the demand of the voters, declared by an overwhelming majority four years ago, no Constitutional Convention has been called to revise the organic law, and thus remove the causes of many public evils. To the Republicans is due the monstrous injustice of keeping up an apportionment, made fifteen years ago, by which myriads of our citizens are deprived of their just right of represen-tation, and the voice of this great city is suppressed in the Legislature. Certainly, in such a state of affairs, no New York voter would look to THOMAS C. PLATT and his Re-

publican associates for any relief or reform. The only other political organization to be found here is the County Democracy. It professes to be a Democratic body, and yet it is engaged in an effort to establish a scheme of disfranchisement which is to cut down the Democratic majority in the city of New York, and thus further postpone, if not entirely destroy, all chance of local self-government here according to genuine Demo-

eratic principles. In view of this condition, the outcome of the contest to be fought out here eight months hence is not easy to foreshadow. Unless all experience is at fault, it will be battled for and decided upon lines which are not yet revealed; and perhaps the successful standard will prove to be one which no political prophet has ever imagined.

The Chicago Fair.

If the bill for a proposed World's Fair in Chicago, which was presented in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, is to be construed very liberally, it may possibly answer; but there is great danger in it, and a considerable absence of common sense.

This bill provides that the buildings for the Fair shall be dedicated on April 30, 1892, just two years and one month from now. This is too short a time. It is impracticable to have buildings fit for the purpose ready at that date. Besides, why should they be dedicated on April 30? That day forms no anniversary in the history of COLUMBUS. His agreement with FERDINAND and ISABELLA was signed on April 17: on May 12 he took leave of the King and Queen and went to fit out his expedition; on August 3 he set sail; on October 12 he landed on one of the Bahama Islands. There is no reason, then, why the 30th of April should be chosen for the dedication of the buildings, or why any buildings should be dedicated until they are fully completed.

The proper day for a merely ceremonious transaction, such as is possibly intended by the dedication on April 30, is the anniversary of the actual landing, the 12th of October. Then the buildings should be completed, and then they can be dedicated. After that, the whole time until May 1, 1893, will be required for receiving, classifying, and arranging the materials of the show; and the final and actual opening of the Fair should be on May 1, 1893.

There is a natural doubt whether Chicago will be able under the most favorable circumstances to organize and execute such a World's Fair as is required. It is no small enterprise, and the most populous and wealthy community might well stagger under it. It must be a show to surpass that marvellous, that indescribable display which astonished the nations last year in Parls, and drew all the world together to behold its wonders. This is a hard task for Chicago. local Illinois fair; but that will not answer now. Give her the utmost possible extension of time, and let the whole country turn in and aid in the enterprise. Then we may get out of the undertaking without absolute disgrace. But to tie her down, as this bill proposes, is like decreeing beforehand that either there shall be no fair at all, and ridiculous county fair and nothing else.

"Bill" Scott's Enterprise.

Hon, WILLIAM A. WALLACE of Clearfield for Governor. They could not do better. They could not put up a stronger candidate in a State where Republican dissensions may question respecting the next national nomines, that is, give the Democracy this year a fighting chance. Senator WALLACE is a Democrat.

That bird of ifl omen, the Hon. WILLIAM I. Score of Erle is said to be flying around will join me in driving these pests out of office; and I | in Pennsylvania again. He has undertaken, according to numerous and trustworthy reports, to defeat the nomination of this tried and honored Democratic leader in order to promote what Scorr regards as his own nolitical fortunes, and likewise the interests of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Scorr had better keep his talons off. His mischlevous interference in Democratic polities will not be tolerated in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. He brings to any political undertaking a wealth of personal unpopularity and a prestige and record of disaster which make him a fatal advocate.

We want Mr CLEVELAND to have a fair field in Pennsylvania, that is to say, an opportunity to convince the Pennsylvania Democrats, if he can that political wisdom requires a repetition in 1892 of the celebrated experiment of 1888. Scott's underground but widely advertised operations in his behalf will kill Mr. CLEVELAND as a candidate. prematurely, unnecessarily, brutally. No humane person wants to see that done. The ex-President had better send BILL SCOTT back to the coal regions to look after the starving miners in his employment, with notice to let politics alone.

This is disinterested advice to the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, and it is valuable advice. We charge him nothing for it.

The Yosemite.

Judging from a document put forth by Governor WATERMAN of California, the authorities of that State would seem to be discharging very badly the trust which they have accepted from Congress regarding the care and preservation of the Yosemite concurrence true; that he has retained his | valley. Mr. WATERMAN has seen fit to make an official attack upon Mr. R. U. Johnson of the Century Magazine on account of some duct of several city officers, elected or ap- published observations on the management of the Yosemite; and into this attack he be. This Tammany men themselves must has endeavored to drag Mr. F. L. OLM-STED, the most eminent and distinguished tion has, during the last few months, lost of living authorities upon landscape gardening. The Governor avers that Mr. JOHNSON is a nephew of Mr. OLMSTED, and that his purpose was to bulldoze the authorities of California into giving Mr. OLMSTED professional employment.

When the Governor of a great State can adduce nothing better than such personalities by way of reply to fair and legitimate criticism upon the execution of a trust in which the whole country is interested. would seem to be much reason to fear that the wonderful scenery of the Yosemite may

The Governor's fling respecting Mr. OLM-

vidual officers. To the Republicans is due assertion that Mr. Johnson is his relative. In themselves such inaccuracies are of little importance, but under the circumstances they are alarming; and we appeal to the independent press of California to intervene for the protection of the Yosemite valley. whose grand and beautiful scenery is evidently in danger of destruction.

It is an interesting circumstance that nobody, not even the wildest ignoramus, stands up to defend the monstrous figure alleged to be a statue of liberty, which has been erected upon Bedlow's Island; and this fact shows that Window is justified when he proposes to establish the immigrant depot around its ped-

The committee of Congress which is charged with the examination of this subject is to be here on Saturday and visit the different sites that are proposed for this business. Other places may be more advantageous for transacting it, but the committee will see that there is nothing in the liberty Brobdingnag which should deter the authorities from landing at its feet those who arrive from the Old World to become citizens of the United States.

The Hon, HENRY WILDEYE BLAIR falled to force his everlasting Education bill through the Senate yesterday, and it seems to be about time for him to fulfil his threat, made a short time ago, to leave the Republican party. It is rumored that the post of Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Luna will be offered him.

The Sun made war on the "sickly green two-cent stamp" until it succeeded in bringing about a change—for the worse.—Troy Press.

Not altogether for the worse. The new one is smaller and so far better. But how could anybody ever imagine that such a chap as Cheap John WANAMAKER would have the power of deciding such a question?

It is calculated to upset popular notions of the Sahara to learn that within the northern edge of the desert zone, south of Algeria, a bigrainfall has turned the valleys into lakes and the wadies into torrents, inundating the cases of Wargla and Tuggurt, threatening the town of Laghouat with overflow, and melting many of the clay Saharan houses into shapeless earth heaps. The same thing has occurred before, and the oldest inhabitants recall the great wetness of 1833. This is the region known as the Algerian Sahara. It is not many years since a great scheme for turning the Sahara into a vast inland sea was discussed for months. It was some time before it was discovered that the great obstacle in the way of this beautiful project would be that the Sahara, as far as we know, lies wholly above the sea level.

Col. Elliott Fearnaught Shepard's text esterday was "The wise shall inherit glory, but shame shall be the promotion of fools." A very comforting text for the wise, but Col. SHEPARD would relieve many anxious hearts by being a little more definite and explaining whether the glory which he proposes to inherit is the Mayoralty or the Governorship.

Several cheap books have just been slung together with scissors and paste and put on the market as authorized and authentic histories of STANLEY'S expedition to relieve EMIN l'asha. The fact that the compilers of these ooks have not a particle of information that the public has not seen in the newspapers does not deter them from making the most fraudulent pretensions. One book, which purports to be not only the story of STANLET's expedition. but also a history of African exploration, is a particularly barefaced attempt to swindle the public. In a circular describing its contents the compiler crowds in more lies to the square ach than are often seen in print.

He says, for instance, that he has bought from the London Times a great deal of exclusive material which that paper secured from STANLEY; that he has also purchased a large amount of unpublished material from Mr. HERBERT WARD; that other members of the No doubt she can carry through a great expedition are contributors to his pages; that show of pigs, cattle, beets, and turnips, a | STANLEY'S own book will be beyond the reach of the masses, as it will cost \$10; that it will not be of a popular nature, being chiefly devoted to a scientific account of his geographical discoveries, and that the compiler's book will be the only complete and entertaining account of the expedition.

These are only a few sample lies in the remarkable collection. The book itself is a hodge-podge stolen from STANLEY's letters trating other facts in the experience of other | said: travellers. The pictures of some explorers are said that this work is being sent by the car Canada. This is a peculiarly accravated atupon unsuspecting readers.

A FUUR-SOUARE SHAKE.

Mayor Grant and Van Cott, P. M., Cel, Shepard and Comptroller Myers. Col. Elliott F. Shepard came around to the Mayor's office yesterday to pray the Sinking Fund Commission for permission to charge a ten-cent fare on his Fifth avenue stages. He treated Mayor Grant with kindness. While he stood around. Postmaster Van Cott came in on a friendly visit to the Mayor. A few minutes later Comptroller Myers appeared. Col. Shepard ran with outstretched hand toward him At the same moment the Mayor came out of an inner room and advanced with extended hand toward Mr. Van Cott. The four gentlemen came together in a bunch in the centre of the room. They formed a square and shock hands across, after the manner of a copular figure in a country dance. They stood thus for about thirty seconds, and on the face of each was discerned a powerful struggle to keep down the question:

a powerful strugges to acep tools tion:

"How are things running in your district?"

Of course, such a question would have been highly improper under the circumstances, for Mr. Van Cott couldn't expose the liepublican secrets of the Seventh or Col. Shepard those of the Twenty-first. Likewise Mr. Myers couldn't say anything about the counties, and the Mayor had to remain quiet on the subject of Taumany. Finally the gentlemen separated, and the suspense was over. and the suspense was over

THE DEFEATED SMITH FACTION.

It Threatens to Prosecute Summer Rest dents Who Voted at Sea Clif.

The Smith faction, which was defeated in the village election in Sea Cliff, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon by, the Cloyd faction, which is omposed principally of people having summer residences there, has prepared a list of summer residents whom it threatens to have arrested for lilegal voting. All summer residents who came there to vote on Tuesday were challenged and compelled to swear their votes in. There are about thirty-live names of well-known residents of New York and Brooklyn on the Smith faction's list.

Only Mugwumps Pall to See It.

THE SUN is one of the few Democratic papers that has the conragedo speak freely of Grover Cleve-land and his Presidential aspirations. It realizes the fact that the ex President has defermined on entering the race again, and it says so plainly. Further than this, it allows no chance to pass without showing to the public how undesirable the ex-Presi lent is as a candidate. The defeat and disaster of tweet, Tax Non says, in summed up in those two words. "Grover' Cleveland. and the Democracy will not forget it." Beyond the limited circle of Mugwumplan fancy this is a truth appreciated from one end of the Bay State to the

A Long-felt Kentucky Want.

From the Louisville Courser Journal Mr. J. Marit of Mount Vernon has invented n anemoscope, or, in other words a weather vans. There is not a great deal of necessity for a contrivance to tell which way the wind is blowing in Rockcastle approaching you with a gun would be more useful there, perhapa

She Wore It Once, Any Way, From the New Haven Palladium. A young lady attired in a toboggan suit, and with a pair of mewshess thrown over her shoulders.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

spman-American Societies Strongly Protest Against any Change in the Laws, WASHINGTON, March 20 .- A hearing was given this morning to the Committees of the House and Senate on Immigration and Naturalization, sitting jointly, to persons opposed to

changes in the laws on those subjects.

Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, was the first speaker. He said he represented a number of German and other societies in the West, and he proposed to tell the ommittee of the views they hold. He reviewed the history of immigration since the Declaration of Independence, and said that the question naturally followed: To what extent the right of immigration be extended or abridged by the United States? Mr. Rosewater said that at present the ratio of immigration to the population is decreasing. The time had not yet come when immigration should be restricted. He, himself, was born in Bohemia; his brothers in America. He was as good as they. The accident of birth in this country did not make them any better than he. This pride in birthplace, be said, was a survival of barbarous fanaticism. The pauper laborers of Europe transplanted to America were generally supposed to injure the interests of American laboring people. This, he contended, was not the case. When the pauper laborers reach here their condition changes; their wants are larger, and in consequence they become greater consumers. There had been a great deal of criticism against the coaling in of Italians. For one he had a tender feeling for Italians. For one he had a tender feeling for Italians. For one he had a tender feeling for Italians, for one he had a tender feeling for Italians. For one he had a tender feeling for Italians for the laboration of the same an italian; the people of that nationality were cultivated in the arts and sciences hundreds of years before America had been thought of. People who believed there was something wrong with the machinery of Governments were classed as Socialists, and therefore under the terms of the bills before the committees admittance to the United States was decided them. Bellamy and Henry Georgo were Socialists, holding opinions radically at variance with the principles of our form of government. Chairman Chandler asked Mr. Rosewater if he was opposed to the regulation of immigration so as to execute undestrable immagration as any charge in the homigration laws.

Mr. Rosewater said he believed that the pre-ent laws on the statute books were sufficient for all practical jurposes to keep out were generally supposed to injure the interests

present laws on the statute books were sufficient for all practical jurposes to keep out undestrable classes. All that was needed was a more rigid administration of the laws, a closer inspection at the ports of entry. Every class that was sought to be excluded by the bills before the committee was already excluded by existing laws.

Richard Barthodt, who was Chairman of the conference of delegates of German-American societies which met in Washinatton this week, was the next speaker. He read first the protest adopted by that body against the passage of any and all measures now pending in Congress designed to materially change the present national laws on immigration and naturalization. As some of the many reasons the following are given in the protest:

First—These proposed measures are fraught with the same mixelest and breath the same suirt which caused.

railzatton. As some of the many reasons the following are given in the protest:

First—These proposed measures are fraught with the same mischief and breathe the same spirit which caused the founders of this republic to rise in rebellion against a British igreant, and to burlat him the following in dictment: "He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to socourage their migration hither, and rationg the conditions of new appropriation because the rain and rationg the conditions of new appropriation because the reason of the immigrant have for more than a hundred years past been a chief factor in developing the mineral agricultural, commercial, and industrial resources of this country, and in rating it to its present proud position among the nations of the world.

Third—The pariotic devotion of those who have in the last century emigrated to our land and acquired a right of citizenship among to has been such as to win a proud place in its listory. What right have we assume that the character of those to come under a continued diseral policy of numigration will be one particle lower than of those who came before.

Fourth—The proposed mane of the naturalization for the policy first established under Washing ton's Administration. Not merely should we encourage those who have cast their fortunes among us to soon become loyal members of our long to its our institutions. Lowe of a free country can best be bred in men to we would seem to constitute a mane to end you institutions. Lowe of a free country can best be bred in men by securing to them the faul and early enlyment of its privileges and blessings.

Fifth—The Scheme proposed of emigrant inquisition. Leve of a free county can dearly enjoyment of its privileges and blee-sings.

Fifth—The scheme proposed of emigrant inquisition through our consular and governmental representatives abroad is impracticable. It will add the undesirable merely, and deter the good. No European covernment will assist in retaining its bad sements and forwarding the desirable. Headles a system of espionage like this is odious and degrading inasmuch as it promotes blackmailing and degrading inasmuch as it promotes blackmailing and orruption.

Fixth - Our existing laws, if rigidly and honestly enprood afford supple protection against all unitestration

Mr. Bartholdt argued especially against the onsular inspection proposition.

Mr. Simon Wolff of Washington, one of the speakers appointed by the German delegates' conference, closed the case so far as they were concerned, arguing that no change in the present laws was either necessary or desirable.

The committee go to New York to-morrow morning.

THE LIGHT IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH. Mr. Hughes, the Victim, Talks of Terms of

Settlement with Pather Earley. POUGHKEEPSIF, March 20. George Hughes, who was pounded in St. Mary's Church on Sunor that it shall turn out to be a magnified and the works of many explorers from SPEKE day, has greatly improved, and the bandages down. Pictures showing incidents told by on his head were removed to-day. When asked some explorers are made to do duty as illus- about the proposed settlement of his case, he

The Democrats of Pennsylvania, if left to | introduced as those of other men, and wholly | case will be that I must have my pew accordthemselves, will undoubtedly nominate the supposititious portraits are also inserted. It is ing to the original agreement and understanding. Father Earley must do me the justice to load to the far interior of this country and to sign a paper that I have never misused him nor taken any advantage of him in any way. tempt to paim off a wholly worthless book and I will also sign a paper that I have never made any charges to any one de-famatory to his character as a priest or a nam and if I have ever said anything to his face that he considers to mean an insuit to his priestly dignity such was never my intention. I merely spoke firmly, as I thought, in defence of my right. He must further agree to give me back all papers rightfully belonging to me. I am appealing to the Church. My statement of all my connections with Father Farley, from the time that he came here up to this said oc-currence, will be procented to Vicar-teneral Preston at the chancery office in New York to-morrow. I take this course as a good and obedient Catholic, subject to the laws of my Church. In case I cannot get justice there. I shall try to get justice in the courts of the State. All this I want to avoid if possible." never made any charges to any one de-Church. In case I cannot get justice ther shall try to get justice in the courts of State. All this I want to avoid if rossible.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

The method which the elevated railway porters have of disposing of snow that accumulates during a storm on elevated platforms is interesting, if not pleading. The snow is first gathered in hears on the platforms and then dumped over on the tracks, which, where they adioin stations are partly planded over. Here the snow is left to the tender mercles of nature, so that people passing under the tracks find a dirty rainfall dripping upon them for days after the snow should have been awept clear of the elevated structures. I nder every elecated station in New York and Brooklyn yes terday the dripping was a terror to all who wore clean headcear and unless the weather turns freezing cold the dripping from most of them will continue for some

Thomas Jefferson's birthday on April 2 will be cele brated by the Hariem Democratic Cinb, with a banquet in the evening. The big ball of the club house is now being decorated. The speakers invited to be present are Gov. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, Senator McPherson of New Jersey. Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Gov. Boies, or lows, A. Minor Griswold, Chauncey F. Black and others.

There are 7,500 natives of the county Silgo in New York, and nearly all of them are to be found to the Fourth, Sixth, or Seventh wards. One of them who is well known to fame is ex-Assemblyman Denis Burns, celebrated in the Legislative annals as "The Member from Sigo," and a veteran Sigth ward Democrat, who is self-taught and self-tutored in the Gaello tongue.

On Thursday, May I, the New Amsterdam Club will move its present quarters from 11 West Two street, adjoining the Hoffman House, to 6 West Twenty eighth street, a four story, brown stone building of beauty and extensiveness and affording accommoda-tions far in advance of those supplied by the present ub house. The New Amsterdam is the County Democracy headquarters in New York. The last district to be organized by the Republican

TORONTO, March 20,-News of the proposed Business Men's Association is the eighteenth Assembly, otherwise known in patrions political annals as the "gas house" district. The needing on Thursday night was an active and even melodique one vited guests sang "Anute Rosnov" and the band played "Anute Laurie. There are about 14s business men of Republican tendencies among the next enters of the Finiteenth Assembly, and unless they get some new re cruits they will not be able to cut much of a swath in the affairs of the gas house district benceforth. Stood Up For Him.

"Do you think your sister likes me. Tommy?" Yes. She stood up for you at dinner "Stood up for me? Was anybody saying anything against me

"No: nothin' much. Father said he thought you were a good deal of an ass, but als right up and said you wasn't, and told father he ought to know better than

COMMISSIONER TUTTLE'S NEW POST.

Going Back to Active Work on the New York, New Haven and Hartford. Lucius Tuttle was appointed general manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Wednesday's meeting of the directors. His resignation as Passenger Commissioner of the trunk lines was a surprise to

every one. The office of general manager is practically the revival of an old office. The Second Vice-President used to be the general manager, but this office was dropped and the general super-intendent discharged the duties. Now the office of general superintendent has been abolished, and that of general manager has

abolished, and that of general manager has been revived for Mr. Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle was desirous of returning to active railroad life, in which he had been engaged for twenty-five years previous to his aigointment as Chairman of the lassenger Committee of the trunk lines last May. He leaves a \$10,000 office for one of \$12,500 or possibly more. His office will be at New Haven. His appointment will relieve Fresident Clark of the duties of management, which have devolved chiefly upon him. Mr. Tuttle's railroad career has been mostly in New England, and so his knowledge of the roads in that region will stand him in good stead. He was general text agent for the old Hartford and Providence Railroad, and also for the New York and New England road, which absorbed the former. In 1878 he was general passenger asent of the Eastern Railroad: six years later he held a similar post with the Boston and Lowell, and in 1886 he became passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Lacile Railroad.

Mr. Tuttle had a good many difficult problems presented to him as Passenger Commissioner of the trunk lines. His course has been conciliatory and has tended to make the lines more harmonious. His successor is likely to come from the West.

PORTUGAL'S DEFENCE FUND

The Consulate Will Receive Subscriptions Though It Has Not Asked for Them.

This advertisement appeared yesterday: North E is hereby given to all Portuguese subjects resident in the United States and specially those in New York, that the Portuguese tovernment, by set of Feb. 10 act has organized a national fund to provide for the defence of the country, and that any significance contribution from the Portuguese subjects abroad will be welcome.

Officials at the Consulate, 148 Pearl street. apparently knew little about it, but T. de Souza Roza, Portuguese Minister to Washington, who is in town at the Brunswick Hotel, said:

"There is nothing official in this, and it is no part of the policy of the Portuguese Government. When the excitement in Lisbon was at its height over the country's relations with at its height over the country's relations with Ingland the citizens voluntarily started a national defence fund. The municipality of Lisben voted about \$1,000, and several rich men swelled the fund at once to \$100,000. Popular subscriptions were solicited at the same time, and before the first day's work was over the fund amounted to more than \$100,000. How much has been subscribed since I donot know. The fund is in the hands of a committee of citizens, and it will be turned over to the Government when it is believed to be complete. This advertisement was undoubtedly inserted by private individuals. If Portugese residents desire to contribute to the fund they can do so through the Consul-General, Barao d'Almeirim, who will torward the money to the Lisben committee."

FIGUROUS ATTACKS ON THE SNOW. ings Kept Clean.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Hagan said yesterday that more than 6,000 loads of snow were dumped into the rivers on Wednesday night, and that before the sun rises this morning all the principal thoroughfares will be clear of snow.

"I have men stationed at all the ferries and principal elevated railroad stations," he said, "to seep the crossings clear. To-night I shall clean Fifth avenue from Fourteenth street to Fifty-nin'h street. Forty-second street from Third avenue to Broadway. Thirty-fourth street from Fifth avenue to Third avenue, Park row from Chambers street to Chatham square, all of avenue to Broadway, Thirty-fourth street from
Fifth avenue to Third avenue, Park row from
Chambers street to Chatham square, all of
Catharine street, and all that part of Broadway
that has not already been eleaned. To-morrow
the smaller streets will be cleaned, and by Sunday morning I hope to have the entire city
thoroughly clean. I have a great many men at
work in the side streets scattering the snow in
order to give it a better chance to meit."

It looked yesterday afternoon like more
snow, but the clouds broke and scattered before sunset. fore sunset.

LOOK OUT FOR THE PENAL CODE. Avenue Chinese Laundries.

The Executive Committee of the Master Laundrymen's Association met again yesterday in the Metropolitan Hotel. President Gates H. Barnard said that the committee had decided to begin operations in this city. They had ascertained that there were fifty-seven Chinese laundries in Eighth avenue, between Fourteenth and Ferty-second streets, and only three inundries run by white people. He said that the sub-committee would try to persuade the patrons of the Chinese laundries to take their custom to the Chucasian laundries.

It was said by other persons that a very energetic campaign would be begun in Eighth avenue against the Chinamen. Men would be stationed outside the doors of the laundries, who would urge, by argument, the withdrawal of all patronage from the Chinamene laundries. Also, tersuasive arguments would be used to induce the Chinamen to give up their laundries orinduce landlords to turn them out. had ascertained that there were fifty-seven

Chinese and Itulian Societies Incorporated. ALBANY, March 20 .- Among the certificates of incorporation filed with the Secretary State vesterday were two Italian associ-

ations and one Chinese, which goes to prove that the representatives of both nationalities. in New York city at least, have become so far Americanized as to organize mutual benefit and relief as-ociations. and relief as-ociations.

The Chinese society was entitled "The Chinese Society was entitled "The Chinese Charitable and Benovalent Association of New York," Its object as stated, is "to care for the sick and destitute Chinamen in New York city; to give advice and pecuniary assistance to reputable and deserving Chinamen as may be required, and to aid and succor them when in need." The signatures of the trustees and incorporators are all in English, and are good specimens of penmanship. They are: Leung Jum of 8 Mott street. Mon Lee of 5, Mott street, Wong He Chong of 19 Bowery, Tom L. Lee of 4 Mott street, and William A. Hang of 13 Fell street.

The Italian societies are: Societa Masenello

Hang of 13 Pell street.
The Italian societies are: Societa Masenello I nione Operaia di Mutuo Succoroso se de New York (The Masanello Society and Laborers' I nion of Mutual Benefit of New York and Club Aviglianese di Mutuo Succoroso di New York The Aviglianese Club of Mutual Benefit of New York. The object of each is the mutual aid, protection, and benefit of its members. The trustees of the first named are: Giovanni Filianelli, Michele Angelo Teela, and Pictro I Andrea; of the second, Sebastiano Nole, Antonio Salvatore, and Vito Bochiechio.

American Steel Rails for Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 20. Consul-General dutton at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, has reported to the State Department that 25,000 tons of to the State Pepartment that 25,000 tons of American steel rails have been recently imported into Mexico for use in the construction of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway. He says the President of the road informed him that the cost was less than it would have been on the same quantity of European rails of the same grade, and the Consul congratulates the country on the transaction as being the irrst successful competition in Mexico with the European product.

No Separate Schools for Catholics.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 20. The School et, abelishing the right of the Roman Catholies to have separate schools, and obliging all classes of the community to patronize the national chools, finally passed the Mantoba Legislature gesteriay, and goes into force on May 1. The act has been bitterly opposed by the Roman Catholics. Canada Wants Continental Free Trade.

creases in American tariff has carried consternation into nearly every farming community in the province, and it is proposed that agitation abould be started to force the Cabadian Covernment to seek continental res trade as a means of avoiding commercial ruin free trade as a means of avoiding commercial ruin. The object has an editorial which says. "We are threat ened with an environment of mental disaster by a report of the tongress sub-committee of Ways and Wrans, a disaster which will first overwhelm stringing farmers, and next ruin every commercial interest in take a like hipper goes on the expendithe effect of imposing tiese is see will either he to write out another whole expert trade to the brates in animals and they produce and agricultural produce or to force our produce and segmentary produce and segmentary produce and segmentary produce to a segmentary produce the force of the produce of the

Threats to Impeach Mayor Noonan St. Louis, March 20.-Proceedings for the

a good deal of an ase but she right up and sait you wasn't, and told father he ought to know better than indee a man by his tooks."

The most cheerful aigms of Easter are to be discovered in Franc's beautiful Easter cards, the most tasteful and arrhing publications which that said they are still publications which that said they are still publications to cotain the said-rance of the others of the manufactor of the manufact

PROSPECT OF MORE SUBWAYS.

Judge Andrews Dissolves the Injunction that Held Of the Standard Company, Judge Andrews has refused to give the Manhattan Electric Light Company an injunction to restrain the Board of Electrical Control from awarding to the Standard Subway Company the proposed contract to build the new subways for light and power wires, and to restrain the Consolidated Subway Company from transferring its light and power subways to the Standard. Judge Andrews says that nothingillegal is proposed. There are not subways enough. for whatever reason, and because the overhead wires have been removed the city has been deprived of electric light. The contract of the Board with the Consolidated Company has not accomplished its purpose. The Standard Company is ready to take the contract. Whether the Consolidated Company can't or merely won't uniertake 10 finish up the subways properly does not interest the public so long as the company does not undertake it. The Board has express powers in such a case to contract with somebody else. No evidence is offered to sustain the apprehensions of the plaintiff that its rival lighting companies will be preferred by the new subway company. The statute forbids such preference, and provides relief from it if it appears. Contracting with two companies instead of one is not creating a monopoly. Should the contract ultimately be declared invalid, it is the Standard Company that will be the loser. Judge Andrews dissolves the temperary injunction. Standard Company is ready to take the con-The Board of Electrical Control will meet at 10's o'clock to-morrow morning in the Mayor's office, and will probably award the contract,

FIRE IN TWO HOTELS.

An Empty Room of the New York Burned Out and a Scare at the Bristol,

A porter smelled smoke on the fifth floor of the New York Hotel at 1% P. M. yesterday, while the guests were at luncheon. The door of No. 405, the unoccupied room of Oliver Barrett of Arlington, Va., was opened. The furniture and woodwork were on fire, and flames licking the ceiling. An alarm was sounded, and 33 Engine came from Great Jones. street. Some of the guests ran to their rooms and began preparations to leave, but were persuaded to remain. In half an hour the fire was

suaded to remain. In half an hour the fire was put out. It did not get beyond the room in which it started, and was caused by coals falling from the grate on the carpet. The loss was \$1,000.

A little before breakfast time yesterday morning a gaslight in the Bristol. 17 East Eleventh street, set fire to the curtains and woodwork in the parlor. Smoke floated through the halls and startled the 150 boarders in their rooms, and many of them rushed to the street. Some were in their stocking feet or slippers, and rugs and pieces of carpet were thrown to them to stand on while the fire lasted. It was preity brisk for a while, but the flames found vent in the air shaft. Two alarms brought a lot of firemen, who scaked the lower floors with water. The fire wrecked only the rooms next to the air shaft. The loss to the building is about \$2,000, and the proprietor says that the damage to the furniture is \$3,000.

THE COURT MEANT IT.

tion Five Times and Catches It. Judge McAdam disposed in short order resterday of an obstreperous lawyer and a breach of promise suit. The suit was that of Josie Gunther against her employer, John Mc-Kee, for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise. August P, Wagener, counsel for the plaintiff, attempted to prove other improper acts by McKee besides the specific assault complained of and prior to the alleged promise of marriage. Judge McAdam ruled the matter out, and when Judge McAdam ruled the matter out, and when the lawyer insisted on getting it before the jury and continued to ask questions concerning it the Judge warned him to desist. The lawyer did not heed the warning, and when at last he had for the lifth time disregarded the Court's ruling the Judge ordered one of the jurors to withdraw from the box, and put the case off for the term. At the same time he directed Wagener to hold himself in readiness to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt.

for contempt.

In soite of this another lawver during the afternoon, in another branch of the same court, narrowly escaped Wagener's fate. He, however, only repeated a forbidden question three times, and was let off with a warning.

HORRE-MEAT SAUSAGES SEIERD.

Twenty-one Cases of Them Attached to Secure Mrs. Weber's Bill for Board, Twenty-one cases of horse-meat sausages, manufactured at Henry Bosse's factory in Newtown, were attached while on the way to New York, for shipment to Germany, by Mrs. Agnes Weber, a boarding house keeper. Mrs. Weber says that Bosse owes her \$30 for boarding his butchers. Bosse appeared before Justice McDonald, gave bonds in the sum of \$200, and regained possession of the sausages. He said that there were twenty-three cases on the wagon when it was seized by the constables, and that two cases were missing. The constables swore to the contrary.

The case was set down for trial on Friday part. next.

Not Much Objection to a Sugar Trust Bividend.

The application to Judge O'Brien on behalf of the Sugar Trust for leave to pay a quarterly dividend of 25g per cent was argued yesterday and decision was reserved. Blibu Bootsaid that in order to secure the North River Company the trust was ready to deposit \$74,375 cash, being the share of that company in the proposed dividend and in four previous dividends or 12k per cent upon its \$550,000 of traits certificates. Its Lancey Nicol for Receiver Gray of the North River company, who obtained the injunction forbidding the trust from parting with any of its assets, odered he particular objection, but said that an appearance ought to be entered for Joseph E. Thomas, one of the trustees who is out of the jurisdiction, and upon whom the injunction had never been served. Mr. Root replied that nothing could be done by the trust except by a major by of the trustees. Judge O'Brien took the papers. \$74.375 cash, being the share of that company in the

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Tennyson still occasionally smokes the pipe, which has always been his favorite style of using the weed. An extraordinary amount of snow fell on the Italian and Swiss Alps during December, January, and Feb The new avenues and streets opened in Rome and

Emile Zola has cleared a hundred thousand dollars from "Nana," drst issued in a newspaper in 1878. It has been translated in every European language. Ernest Renan, the French philosopher, indulges in a

hobby of not riding in vehicles of any kind, preferring to walk, although his health is feeble, and a stout cans s necessary to support him.

Several Preuch Generals have been recently "disci hned" by M de Freycinet on account of violent pubic speeches, in which they impeached his fairness in

overlooking them for promotion, and binntly called him an ignorance in military matters. It is declared by a recent traveller that the people of Naples no longer deserve the reputation of being the laciest on earth. I have spoken, he says, "with architects, engineers and other employers of labor, who all testify to the willingness of the Neapolitan to work. It is, moreover, self-evident in the hundred different street industries which supply half the population with a means of livelihood. The Neapolitan laborer and artisan are not only willing, but they work well, with intelligence being more tractable than the Frenchmen and not se slow of understanding as the Germana." At the Dog's Grotto, one of the curiosities maintained

near Rojo, Italy there is a cave, the lower part of which is said to be filled with deadly gas, so that while a man can walk about unharmed a dog breathing the lower air is applyxiated. To prove it they have a dog called Columba that is taken into the cave whenever a visitor appears and that, after a short time, seems over ome by the alleged gas and has to be carried out and resuscitated in the fresh air. The deg is so well trained that whenever she sees a stranger approaching she gets up and trots off to the cave to get her asphy miation This happens many times a day, but the dog seems

none the worse for it.

At SL Malo, France, a few days ago, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternuon many perfectly repntable and sober inhabitants saw three suns all in a row a little above the western horizon. The sky was very clear at the time. The central one, which was the genuine article shone with unwouted brilliancy, while from its supporters darted rays of all the prismatic colors. At the same moment a rainbow made its ap-pearance at some little distance, but upside down, with its convex side toward the horizon. The phenomenon, which lasted some time, was witnessed by a number of the inhabitants as well by the passengers on board the steamer Alliance, which arrived from Jersey at nightfall. It was aken hed by some of the passengers. Not long ago a phenomenon of a similar kind was with nessed at another port in the north west of France.

Getting Out of the Wet. "Well, Bismarck is sensible."

"Certainly But be ought to have come in out of the

Think so !"

ign when it began."

n Swell Society Wedding. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 20. - A sensational swell wedding took place here last night. The whole of the Afro-American 400 was present, Nothing like it has ever been seen in the South, The groom was Dr. William E. Johnson, and the bride Miss Mary Parkerson. The former is copper colored and the latter a dark blonds. is copper colored and the latter a dark blonde. The groom was attired in a costume fashioned after James (Posill's Monte Crisio dress in the third act—satin trunks, silk hose, and silk whist-out trimmed with Valenciennes here.

The bride were a cream colored silk robe, with pale blue silk breakle front, a V-shared corsage, and golden slippers. The wedding was conducted in the French-Italian style, with attendants, groomsmen, ushers, and maid, of honor. The Baptist church was densely packed, and the street within two blocks, was so crowde t that a photon of policemen had to head the brilal procession and clear a message through the throng. After the services at the church a Ventian reception was given at the rosidence of the brile's mother. The house and grounds were illuminated with Chanse lanterns, Colored society was stirred to its centre by the event.

A GREAT EVENT IN COLORED CIRCLES.

Remarkable Attire of the Bridegroom at

THE COURT ON LYNCH LAW.

Judge Hudson's Views on the Lynching of Eight Negroes. AUGUSTA, Ga., March 20.-The Court of

General Sessions of Barnwell county, S. G. convened to day with Judge J. H. Hudson en the bench. His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury was full and forcible with regard to the recent lynching of eight negro prisoners. He said: "It is with great regret and pain that I must speak to you of the enormous, outrageous violation of law committed in this county since the last term of this court. Eight men, since the last term of this court. Eight men, safely confined in jail to stand their trials, safely confined in jail to stand their trials, were taken from the protection of the law by n body of lawless men and shot to death. Such a cold-blooded butchery is without precedent in the history of this country. If the perpetrators of so foul a murder can be discovered by the decoration of the history of the country. If the perpetrators of so foul a murder can be discovered by the decoration of the history of the perpetrators of so foul a murder can be discovered by some constant of the history of the his

EMBEZZLED MONEY ORDER FUNDS, A Clerk in the San Francisco Post Office Steals Over \$12,000. SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 .- Post Office In-

spectors Seyboldt and Irwin and Assistant Postmaster Carr commenced an examination ast night of the accounts of James S. Kennedy. Jr., foreign money order clerk of the San Francisco Post Office. The books show a shortage of 668 money orders ranging in value from \$1 to \$200. Inspector Seyboldt received a despatch from New York City yesterday, inquiring about a money order issued in this city on Feb. 10 last, payable at London, which was reported missing. Inspector Irwin was detailed to make an examination of the records, and Kennedy's manner at once attracted his attention. After a number of futile attempts to escape, Kennedy yielded, and, it is said, concessed at first that he was short \$1,200 or \$1,500. He said he had been drinking freely and speculating. Finally he turned over to Marshal Franks last evening \$2,000 in \$20 gold Franks the amount embezzled would reach \$12,000 or \$15000. Kennedy was appointed clerk in the Post Office by ex-Postmaster Backus in 1883. ing about a money order issued in this city on

The Union Ferry Company Reducing Ex-

The Board of Directors of the Union Ferry Company discharged five men at Pulton Ferry on Tuesday. It was not the act of the syndicate which recently purchased a controlling interest in the company ac-cording to the agents of the syndicate. Mr. He tirause of the Union Ferry Company said the syndicate would probably not assume a voice in the Board of Directors

probably not assume a voice in the Board of Directors until November next.

Among the employees discharged was John C. Boty, 70 years old, who has been in the employ of the company for forty seven years, beginning as bridgeman, and for many years ferrymaster on the New York side. The others were Ferrymasters where head with the same was and William Newart and Gatemen Frederick Smith and Richard Newart and Gatemen Frederick Smith and Richard Draity and The places of the discharged meu were not flied, and the remaining myloses will have to do the work. Formerly the gatemposes will have to do the eight hours a day. Now they will be on duty by hours a day. Both ferrymasters and gatemen receive \$0.00. year.

The directors of the company have appointed Charles R. Smith of Viainfield, N. J., superintendent, in place of Mr. Edgerton, reaigned.

The Record Wrong About Hamilton

It was reported to District Attorney Fellows yesterday that Henry Hamilton of 218 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, who became Henry S. Ives's bondsman in the sum of \$25,000 on Tuesday, was bondsman for Michael Roach, to the extent of \$3,000, in 1881, and that, when Roach jumped his ball, the bond was forfeited, and an execution against Hamilton was returned unsatisfied, execution against Hamilton was returned unsatisfied. Hamilton wore on Tuesday that he owned real estate in Brooklyn worth over all mortgages \$67,500. District Attorney Fellows eent for him yesterday and asked him for an explaintion of his relations to Michael Rosch. Hamilton asks that after Rosch left the city he went after Rosch, brought him book, surrendered him, and was released from the bond.

Hall 'clerk anderson looked up the records of the court and found that through an oversight on the part of the ball clerk of that day in the District Attorney's office the release was not made of record. Be Hamilton got a certificate that he had been released from all responsibility under Rosch's bond, and went away happy.

The Thomas Hope referred to in a London despatch, published yesterday, as having bequeathed Caspacen, phononical desired at Langholm, Scotland, died at Koroton, Conn., two weeks ago. He had a small grecer's store at Chambers street and College place more than sixty years ago. As his business increased he took into partnership Bavid acker, W. J. Merrail, and John W. Condit who had been his clerks. The firm was known as Thomas Hope & Co until No. when Mr. Hope sold out his interest and the pressure firm of Acker. Merrail & Londit was formed. John Hope of the former from & Londit was formed. John Hope of the former from & Hope & Co. were brothers of Thomas Hope. Mr. Hope was Hilly ears viid and a bachelor. He left small legacing to nieces and nephews. A sister who is well to do sure vives him. than sixty years ago. As his business increased he took

Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues

The Aldermen's Committee on Streets de-ided yesterday to report in favor of changing the name of Ninth avenue above Fifty ninth street to Columbus avanue, and the name of Tenth avanue above Fifty-ninth street to Amsterdam avanue. The citizens who profered the request wanted the upper part of Tenth avanue named Holland avenue, but a letter which Chairman Fiynn of the committee said was anoma-lous "was received in which "Holland" was objected to because the avenue is on high ground, and "High-land" would fit it better. "Amsterdam" was accurre-mise.

Franklin Woodruff and His Creditors, Lawyer Edward H. Hobbs of 58 William treet assignee of Franklin Woodruff A Co., said yesterday that Mr. Woodruff hopes to settle with his yeaserday that Mr. Woodruff hopes to settle with his creditors for 75 cents on the dollar. By the end of next week he hopes to be able to make the creditors a definite offer. It is said to be Mr. Woodruff a desire to give for his indebtedness paper to run one, two and three years, paying one tiple to the amount each year, lie would give his warehouses in Brooking as security. Three fourths of the creditors have expressed their willingness to accept this plan. If it works the business will be resumed.

Three Mexican War Veterans Safe.

The bill which exempts veterans of the Mexcan war, like veterans of the late war, from retirement from the police force at the age of 60 became a law on I gesday by the expirat on of the time limit for a vete. needay by the expiration of the time limit for a vector tonoccups three different of the police force. Inspector term is a year and the was a drummer boy at local bits, and thooler will be diverse oid fest tonic bits, but as he was a salior in the Mexican war exhibit by relief. Policement Lewison of the first and the salion was also administration was also administration was also administration was not only the salion was also administration was salion administration.

Mr. Moody's Meetings Next Week. Mr. D. L. Moody has made these engage

nents for next week (in Sunday afternoon at the clock, he will address young men only in Asser about it it on Tuesday, Wednesday, and friday at the ordick A. M. he will speak in the Church of J Trinity Madison avenue and torty second error P. M. on the same days he will speak in the J-hurch Twenty outh arrest and Fifth avenue F. M. at the Madison Avenue Pressylvisian Madison avenue and Fifty third street. A lin-all of these meetings will be by ticket which obtained at Association Hall.

Bridge President Howell and Superintendent Martin to whom the irustees referred the

erecting sentry boxes on the span for the

Burbed Wire Across the Midewalk James Gallagher, a messenger boy of Jama! ca L I ran against a piece of carted wife or writes day night which some one had affective to the sidewalk in thurth a rect by fastening of the fence and the other to a tree. The novel of warfall by cak.

Two Rewards. Snodgrass-Has the difference beamen Id-

ward licitamy and forth water ever accurred to survey. No: what is it? Snodgrass. Well, Bellamy made \$10,000 by "Lo-kins" "I hear Gen. Greely is writing a book?" "Yes; and I'll but you three to one he has ' Finis'